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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully renders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. R. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius. [Ap'l 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Place, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31:3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE Bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April6:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 35.

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Poetry.

THE MYSTERY OF NATURE.

BY THEADORE TILTON.

The works of God are fair for naught,
Unless our eyes. in seeing,
See hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being.

The outward form is not the whole,
But every part is moulded
To image forth an inward soul,
That dimly is unfolded.

The shadow, pictured in the lake
By every tree that trembles,
Is cast for more than just the sake
Of that which it resembles.

The dew falls nightly, not alone
Because the meadows need it,
But on an errand of its own
To human souls that heed it.

The stars are lighted in the skies
Not merely for their shining,
But, like the looks of loving eyes,
Have meanings worth divining.

The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore
Which men are wise in knowing.

The clouds around the mountain-peak,
The rivers in their winding,
Have secrets which, to all who seek,
Are precious in the finding.

Thus Nature dwells within our reach,
But, though we stand so near her,
We still interpret half her speech
With ears too dull to hear her.

Whoever, at the coarsest sound,
Still listens for the finest,
Shall hear the noisy world go round
To music the divinest.

Whoever yearns to see aright,
Because his heart is tender,
Shall catch a glimpse of heavenly light
In every earthly splendor.

So, since the universe began,
And till it shall be ended,
The soul of Nature, soul of Man,
And soul of God are blended!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Miscellaneous.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Its Revenue and Protective Features.

Few of our people are so little interested in the subject as not to have noticed that the antagonism which exists between two classes of thinkers and actors in this country known respectively as Protectionists and Free Traders, is fast developing itself into a condition of actual warfare.

Not satisfied with feeble attempts at controversion and disquisition, the champions of free trade have sallied forth from the atmosphere of quills and inkstands to wage their cause in the arena of politics. Last year, when the manufacturing interests of this country more than ever demanded judicious protection, the quasi free traders of the West and a few legislators from the East, for want of something to make a reputation upon, seized this new sensation of free trade, and adopted that for the purpose. These mistaken persons, led on by the unscrupulous men collectively known as the "American Free Trade League," managed to exert sufficient influence in Congress to defeat the bill, than which, as a measure of commercial necessity, nothing could have been more wise, reasonable, or well adapted to the circumstances of our manufacturing interests. Through the same opposition this bill when brought up again in Congress during the winter, was again stifled, and it was only as an unavoidable necessity that this same meddlesome clique suffered to pass the Wool bill in March previous to the adjournment of the Thirty ninth Congress.

Since that time the Free Trade League has commenced the publication of an organ specially devoted to its interests. This by itself furnishes no indication of the growth of their pernicious doctrines, the organ alluded to being altogether of too weak a nature to afford any further indication of the progress of the League than that of mere existence. But we believe it to be an unquestionable fact that under the teachings of European economists, who understand nothing about American affairs, and the shallow reasonings of their disciples here, who understand, if possible, less, the doctrine of free trade has obtained such extensive support in this country that it will not do any longer to ignore its existence. With few exceptions, the leading papers of this city are devoted to its cause, and the influence of the metropolitan press is such, that unless immediate and energetic steps are taken, it is not unreasonable to expect that before a long while the leading papers of the country will unthinkingly be led into the same channel. There is evidently but one way of dealing with this evil, and that way is to give it battle. To enter the lists unarmed, against an opponent as well prepared as is the Free Trade League, fed as it is with foreign gold, and petted as it is in the clubs, would be sheer madness. For these reasons we call upon the manufacturing interests of the country, and we call almost in the tone of a right, for their support of a journal which is intended to be especially devoted to their interests in this great cause. Unless they wish to see the entire value of their investments swept away by acts of legislation either of commission or omission; unless they wish to see the industrious poor around them suddenly thrown out of employment and reduced to beggary; unless they wish to see the entire commercial interests of the country brought to a sudden stand still, and the whole land agitated by a financial convulsion, let them respond at once to every reasonable effort which may be made to avert these calamities, and particularly to such a one as the present, which, in this land of newspapers and newspaper readers, has always proved the most efficacious. It is now to be seen which side will enlist in its favor the potent engine of *popular opinion*, for without this neither cause can hope to permanently triumph; and let it not be said, should popular opinion be won for a cause so plainly false as that of free trade, that it was won through any listlessness or apathy or want of energy on the part of American manufacturers.

For the benefit of those who have never thought it worth while to examine the arguments on this subject which have been bandied about of late, we shall now proceed to state the whole question as it stands to-day, for it is only upon a clear knowledge of the situation that proper measures can be predicated.

Left to itself without any legislation at all upon the subject—left to free trade, this broad country would support but one class of industries, and that class, agriculture. This, with a few fishing establishments on the coast, and a few manufactories for the heavy and more bulky class of goods, would constitute the support of the entire country; and in this condition the United States would be entirely dependent upon the markets of Europe.

If the harvests in Europe were bad, a great advantage to this country would ensue. Our grain would be sold at high prices, and for a single year everything would go as "happily as a marriage bell." With the proceeds of our exports of agriculture we would purchase enormous quantities of foreign manufactures, and the country would be stocked with these wares from the lakes to the gulf. If next year the harvests of Europe turned out to be even tolerably good, all this would be changed. The enormous overplus of grain which would remain in our warehouses without purchasers would rot upon our hands. In short, there would be no sale for the only thing we had to sell; and a year of desolation and misery would inevitably follow. Since in the long run there are more good harvests than bad ones in Europe—as indeed there ought to be, even without the advantages of the application of superabundant capital and improved culture, a bad European harvest is a rarity—the result would be that only once in ten or a dozen years should we be able to dispose of our surplus produce to advantage. This is the millennium to which free trade desires to bring us—the condition of an agricultural community without a market—the condition of Southern Russia; the condition of Egypt; the condition of India. Who ever heard of an agricultural country that was rich; or of a manufacturing country that was poor? The reason that these things can never be is plain enough. The fruits of manufacture can be replanted and grown twenty times over within the year; the fruits of agriculture but once. The cultivation of the earth is essentially a slow process, depending as it does upon heat, moisture, the seasons; in short, upon a long concatenation of circumstances over which man has no control. The farmer depends upon the skill, energy, effort, and capital properly applied. To avoid such a condition of affairs as we have pictured, there is but one remedy—that of a protective tariff; a tariff sufficiently high to discourage foreign importation and to encourage the growth and support of American manufactures—such manufactures as the agriculturist demands in return for the products of the soil. In this way, not only is the farmer gratified in obtaining the clothing, implements, and other manufactures he stands in need of, in exchange for his agricultural products, but a new market is built up for the latter, in the shape of the large industrial class who manufacture for him the wares he requires. This reciprocal relation, once established, makes the country entirely independent of foreign markets, while on the other hand no one is prohibited from selling his products abroad, and he will doubtless export them whenever he can do so to advantage. The foreign market is still as open as it ever was, and if there is anything to be gained by supplying it, surely nobody is prevented from doing so. On the other hand, manufactures have been established, which, after answering the great purpose we have mentioned, work still further benefit to the country; they accommodate large classes of persons who are unfit for agricultural employment, and who would never, in any event, make successful agriculturists. They take advantage of and economize the natural resources that surround us on all sides—water-power, fuel, and convenient transportation; and added to this, they place the country in such a state of preparation that in the event of war it is enabled to equip and send armies into the field or navies over the seas, and to maintain them to the end of the contests in which they are to be engaged. This is one reason for a protective tariff We shall now furnish another.

The amount of revenue required for the support of this Government for the next two years, without paying off any debt at all, is estimated at about eight hundred millions of dollars. This revenue is required for various purposes, which are roughly as follows:—

Two Years' Expenditures.	*Million Dollars.*
Civil List	27
Foreign Intercourse (including Russian purchase)	11
Navy Department	50
War Department	300
Pensions	40
Indians	10
Miscellaneous	70
Interest on Public Debt	290
Total	798

Now, there are two ways of raising a revenue. One is by taxation, the other by loans. As for borrowing money, we believe it will be conceded that we have done enough of that already—the national debt now amounting to twenty five hundred millions of dollars, and the voice of the people being unmistakably towards lowering instead of increasing it. The revenue demanded for the purposes of the Government must therefore come from taxes. Of taxes there are two kinds—internal and external, or customs-duties. If our revenue is derived altogether from internal taxes, the desire of the Free Trade League would be at once gratified. The man who makes a pair of shoes in Massachusetts will be taxed from one to two dollars on his manufacture; while the product of the English or French shoemaker will be admitted into the country free of taxes of all kinds. The man who raises wool in Iowa will be taxed twenty-five cents per pound on his product, while the South American and the Dutch Boor of the Cape will be permitted to land the fleeces of his foreign flocks upon our shores free from taxes. The Kentuckian distiller of spirits will be charged two dollars for every gallon he manufactures, while he of Islay or Cognac will be invited to import his product unattended by any tax. In a word, to derive the large revenue required by this Government exclusively from internal taxes, would not only destroy the business of every manufacturer in this country, by furnishing a positive premium to all foreign competitors, but it will throw out of employment every man, woman, and child in the country dependent for their suport on any other industry but agriculture, and even a great portion of the latter, by depriving them of that home market which, under a wise though often baffled system of protection has been slowly and laboriously built up in this country. But public opinion clearly stands for a decrease of internal taxes; the people are everywhere murmuring; the taxes are unconscionably high; the taxgatherer is seen in every house; he pries into every man's affairs, and subjects a free people to domiciliary visits, a thing that we have stood long enough, and which we never would have stood at all, had it not been for a temporary and patriotic purpose. One half of the present revenue of the Government is derived from customs duties, and the popular tendency being unmistakably in favor of lowering internal taxes, as a necessary consequence the customs duties must be raised, in order that the amount of revenue shall be obtained which the requirements of the Government demand. An increase of the tariff being conceded, it only remains to discuss in what direction this increase shall go on. Shall it be upon those articles of common use which find their way into every poor man's house, so that his present heavy burden, instead of being alleviated, would only be rendered more unbearable? Shall it be upon sugar, now no longer an article of luxury but one of urgent necessity? Shall it be upon coffee? upon tea? upon rice—all of them belonging to the same catalogue, of articles of necessity, and all already taxed as high as they can stand, and of large consumption among the poorer classes? Or shall it be upon French silks, laces, kid gloves, British iron, and Cape wool, and such other articles of foreign produce as are likewise raised or manufactured in this country? To increase the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee would answer but one end—that of raising the required revenue. To increase the duties on textile fabrics, iron, and wool, would answer two ends—that of raising a revenue, and likewise of protecting American manufacturers. To increase the duties on tea, sugar, and coffee would still further burden the poor. To increase them on textile fabrics, iron, and wool would mainly burden the rich, who consume the products that fall under these classes in greater proportion than the poor. The rich wear silks, laces, kid gloves, embroideries, jewelry, ornaments of various sorts, the richer fabrics of cotton and wool, and thousands of other articles to which the poor are comparative strangers. It is upon these things that an increase of customs duties should fall, for if there is any truth well established in political economy, it is this—that taxes fall upon the consumer in proportion as he consumes. Let the taxes, therefore, be upon such articles as are mainly consumed by the rich, who consume more largely than the poor, and following this policy out to the point where it will enter into practical legislation, it will result in what alone it should result, namely, a strong protective tariff.—*N. Y. Protectionist.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING A TRADE.

We do not intend, under this heading, to speak of the importance of becoming an apprentice to any mechanical business, but of the importance of learning—acquiring—a trade, of becoming a workman at the business chosen. It is not enough that a young man goes into a shop and works for a longer or a shorter period as a neophyte, but that he becomes master of the rudiments of his business. The country is filled with unfinished mechanics, every trade is overburdened with the miserable hangers on who, professing a knowledge of a business, bring it into disrepute by their incompetency. There is no bond in this country, by which a master can control the time of an apprentice for a period sufficient to remunerate the employer for the losses sustained in the early stages of the apprenticeship, or to give the apprentice a proper knowledge of his business. The apprentice is free to leave his master and employment, whenever, in his opinion, he has collected scraps enough of superficial knowledge to set up as an independent worker. He becomes dissatisfied with the character of his work or the amount of compensation, and, finding other work and larger pay, he quits his master's employment just when his services have begun to be valuable, thus committing a fraud upon his employer and doing a great injury to himself.

In no case is the term required to learn a trade too long. According to the value and difficulties of the business, it varies from three to seven years, and the most faithful and observant apprentice, after having filled his full term of apprenticeship, finds he has much to learn before he can honestly claim to be entirely and thoroughly competent. For at least a few months the apprentice is a constant source of anxiety and expense. From want of experience, or from heedlessness, or dislike to the particular job given him, he breaks tools and ruins work enough in a week to cover all the profits of his work for months. The employer bears with this, patiently or impatiently as the case may be, in the hope that during the last part of the novitiate's apprenticeship he may reap some return from the profits of his work. Under such circumstances it must be very vexatious to have an apprentice leave just when he is becoming, in some measure, useful. Yet it is a common occurrence in this country. Apprentices seem too often to be devoid of conscience and wanting in the principles of common honesty.

Nor is such conduct of any real, permanent advantage to the apprentice. He becomes the Bohemian of the workshop, a waif driven hither and thither, having a smattering of knowledge and yet understanding no one thing thoroughly. His services are not sought; he is only a "Jack-at-a-pinch," to be used merely to fill a space otherwise empty. Scores of such half-baked mechanics can be picked up any day; they infest shops, torment employers, and disgrace the business they falsely profess to understand. They are industrial vagrants, if such a term is permissable, to be shunned and despised by every honorable workman. "Unstable as water, they cannot excel."

The ambition of the apprentice to be ranked among journeymen is a laudable one when properly directed, but it can only be realized by an honest and persistent sticking to his obvious and plain duties. If he ever expects to teach he must first be taught; if he desires to direct he should submit to direction. What this country needs in the industrial arts is finished workmen. They are scarce and always in demand. A competent and intelligent workman is seldom wanting a good job. When business is slack the incompetents are first discharged, while the valuable workman is kept often at a serious pecuniary loss to his employer, simply because it is difficult to fill his place.

These considerations have nothing new in them, but because they are so trite and hackneyed they are not enough considered by apprentices. We earnestly invite their attention to the subject, believing it will be to their present and prospective advantage to deal honestly in this as well as other respects.—*Scientific American.*

MEN are like bugles; the more brass they contain the more noise they make, and the farther you can hear them. Ladies are like violets; the more modest and retiring they appear the better you like them.

THE CUBAN CABLE.

The United States and Cuba are now connected by an ocean telegraph, and it is probable that the end of the present year will find us in instant communication with all the West India Islands; and that a very short time only will elapse before we shall have, by the same means, daily reports from the Cape of Good Hope and the Republic of Liberia. The first line of the long-proposed scheme of an ocean telegraph line via the West Indies to South America and the African Coast has been successfully laid. This enterprise was conducted by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of New York. This company was organized in 1865, the original projectors being Capt. Jas. A. Serymser and Alfred Pell, Jr., Gen. William F. Smith being subsequently associated with them and assuming charge as president of this company. It first built a line through Florida 400 miles in length, which is already operating from New York to Key West. The Cuban submarine cable was finished in England, and was shipped from Liverpool on June 27, direct for Havana. The work of submerging it began during the first part of last month; but on the 7th ult. the cable was unfortunately broken about midway between Key West and Havana. And after several days spent in grappling, the wire was drawn to the surface of the water, a successful splice made, and the great work accomplished. The several islands of the group, including Jamaica, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, &c., are within short distances of each other, and great inducements have been made to secure the extension. The Government of Spain granted a concession, giving the International Ocean Telegraph Company the exclusive right for forty years to lay all cables between Cuba and the United States, and the Captain General of Cuba was directed to afford every facility in carrying out the project. The State of Florida also granted a similar exclusive concession for a period of twenty years, which was further ratified and sanctioned by the Government of the United States. The Venezulean Government has entered into a contract with parties to connect that country with European lines by means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The government is to pay $30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its despatches sent free. A very liberal grant has also been made by the Argentine Government to establish a telegraph line between Buenos Ayres and the Chilian frontier, which, in connection with the telegraph system of Chili and the projected coast-line of the Hispano-American Inter Communication Company from Valparaiso to Panama, for which grants are now being sought, will place the southwest and eastern coasts of South America in immediate communication with the West India Islands, the United States, and Europe. *Harper's Weekly* says: "The importance of these lines to the merchants of this country cannot be calculated. The trade of the West Indies amounts to nearly $500,000,000 a year, and, partly owing to the superior means of communication sustained by Great Britain with that region, three-fourths of this traffic is transacted directly by English merchants. The Isthmus of Panama is the natural focus of the whole trade of the Pacific. The commerce of the southwest coast, which, according to all laws political and geographical, should belong to us, is now almost entirely in the hands of the European commercial communities, attributable, mainly, to the same liberal system of postal connections whereby England fosters indirectly the establishment of markets for her principal staples. Were our merchants placed in telegraphic communication with the West India Islands, Brazil, and the Republics of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Argentine, there would be no reason why a fair average of the commerce of these countries should not be directed to us. The success of the line to Cuba, and its extension to the other islands, and to Brazil, Panama, &c., will undoubtedly greatly affect this commerce in favor of American merchants."

THE WRITING ON THE ROCK.

Ages upon ages ago the tide was out, and the muddy beach lay smooth as this sheet of paper before me. A cloud passed over the sky, and a shower of big rain or hail came down, and pitted the mud as thick as leaves on the trees. A strong wind drove the drops, so that the impressions were a little one-sided. They had written their short history as plain as my pen can write; and even the direction from which the wind blew was recorded. Some great frogs and lizards which used to live there, came hopping over the mud, and left their tracks also deeply printed on the shore. By and by the great waves came softly stealing up, and covered the whole surface with fine sand, and so the tracks were seen no more for ages upon ages. The clay hardened into solid rock, and so did the sand; and after these thousands of years had passed away, some masons came upon the curious inscription. Men of science, who are skilled in reading these stony leaves of God's great book, read, as plainly as if they had been present, the story of that passing shower. It had been written on the softest clay, but it was read on solid rock. So your hearts to-day are like the soft clay. Everything stamps them, but the stamps are not so easy to remove. They will be there when you are grown up to be a man or woman. O, what deep, dark prints the bad words of evil associates make? But how lovely it will be to recall the record which kind and loving actions make upon the soul!

USE OF DISTILLED WATER.—In Mr. Quin's report upon the Paris Exhibition, reference is made to the use of distilled water at the Wallaroo Copper Mines in South Australia, stating that until tanks for collecting rain water had been constructed, "perhaps for the first time in the history of the world, there was a population of some thousands, with all their horses, cattle, sheep, etc., drinking *aqua distillata*." As many readers may not be aware of the fact, it may be interesting here to mention that in the rainless region of the Pacific coast of South America, the entire population of the country between about the 18th and 28th parallels of south latitude, or some 600 miles from south to north, including the important towns of Caldera, Cobija, Iquique, Pisagua, and several minor ports, have for many years derived their supply of potable water from the sea water of the Pacific, distilled in greater part by coal imported from England, and costing above £3 per tun.

Not only is a population of many thousand inhabitants, principally engaged in the mines of this district, as well as a still larger number of beasts of burden and other animals, supplied from this source, but even the locomotives on the Copiapo and Caldera railway, and some steam engines for other purposes, are actually driven with distilled water. For a distance of some thirty to fifty miles inland from the coast, very few natural springs are met with in this rainless desert, and when met with they are seldom sufficiently free from saline matter to be potable.—*Cor. Chemical News.*

A LAUGHING DEACON.

Beecher, in his new novel, thus delineates the character of a laughing Deacon. Some genuine model doubtless sits for the portrait:

"How they ever made a Deacon out of Jerry Marble I never could imagine! His was the kindest heart that ever bubbled and run over. He was tough, elastic, incessantly active, and a prodigious worker. He seemed not to tire, but after the longest day's toil he sprang up the moment he had done with work, as if he were a fine steel spring. A few hours sleep sufficed him, and he saw the morning stars the year round? His weazened face was leather color, but forever dimpling and changing to keep some sort of congruity between itself and his eyes that winked and blinked and split all over with merry good nature. He always seemed afflicted when obliged to keep sober. He had been known to laugh in meeting on several occasions, although he ran his face between his handkerchief and coughed, as if that was the matter, yet nobody believed it. Once, on a hot summer day, he saw Deacon Trowbridge—a sober and fat man of great sobriety—gradually ascending from the bodily state into that spiritual condition entitled sleep. He was blameless of the act. He had struggled against the temptation with the whole virtue of a deacon. He had stirred himself up and fixed his eyes on the minister with intense firmness, only to have them grow gradually narrower and milder. If he held his head up firmly, it would, with a sudden lapse, fall away over backward. If he leaned it a little forward; it would drop suddenly on his bosom. At each nod, recovering himself, he would nod again with his eyes wide open to impress upon the boys that he did it on purpose at both times.

In what other painful events of life has a good man so little sympathy as when overcome with sleep in meeting time? Against this insidious seduction he arrays every conceivable resistance. He stands up a while; he pinches himself or pricks himself with pins. He looks up helplessly to the pulpit, as if succor might possibly come from thence. He crosses his legs uncomfortably, and attempts to recite catechism or the multiplication table. He seizes a languid fan, which treacherously leaves him in a calm. He tries to reason, to notice the phenomena. Oh, that one could carry his pew to bed with him! What tossing wakefulness! what fiery chase after somnolency! In his lawful bed a man cannot sleep, and in his pew he cannot keep awake! Happy man who does not sleep in church! Deacon Trowbridge was not that man. Deacon Marble was!

Deacon Marble witnessed the conflict we have sketched above, and when good Mr. Trowbridge gave his next lurch, recovering himself with a snort, and then drew out a red handkerchief and blew his nose with a loud imitation, as if to let the boys know that he had not been asleep, poor Deacon Marble was brought to a sore strait. But I have reason to think that he would have weathered the stress if it had not been for a sweet faced little boy in front of the gallery.

The lad had been innocently watching the same scene, and at its climax laughed out loud, with a frank and musical explosion, and then suddenly disappeared into his mother's lap. That laugh was just too much, and Deacon Marble could no more help laughing than could Deacon Trowbridge help sleeping. Nor could he conceal it. Though he coughed, and put up his handkerchief and hemmed—it was a laugh, deacon!—and every boy in the house knew it, and liked you better for it—so inexperienced were they!

THE WORTH OF KNOWLEDGE.

Could young men generally be persuaded to believe that "knowledge is power," and that he who possesses it has within himself all the elements of enjoyment and success in life, there would be a closer husbanding of leisure hours, fewer evenings spent in lounging upon corners, and fewer dimes and dollars expended for cigars, lager beer, tobacco, and other costly and hurtful indulgences. It were folly to assert that such ability as was possessed by Shakspeare, Scott, Macauley, Noah Webster, Agassiz, or other illustrious poets, novelists, historians, lexicographers or naturalists, is within the reach of all men: but it is sound philosophy to assume that every young man who will, may so store his mind with useful knowledge as to fit him for pleasant and profitable association with intelligent men. The evening hours which the majority of our young men fritter away in idle lounging and unprofitable conversation and association, if properly spent would give them a moral influence in society, and improve their chances of success in life to a degree that can scarcely be over-estimated. How small an amount of money is sufficient to secure to those who desire to cultivate a taste for mental information all the needed facilities? Eight dollars will purchase a share in one of our largest and best libraries, and less than a penny a day thereafter will secure to him all its privileges. Think of it young men! the fifth of the cost of that bad cigar you smoke, or of the glass of lager you drink every evening, will secure to you for that evening the perusal at home of some interesting and valuable book, or the privileges of the reading room, where are to be found nearly all the leading newspapers and magazines of our own and other countries! Surely the thrusting aside of such golden opportunities is little less than criminal, when it is remembered that their improvement would not only prove a source of lifetime enjoyment, but in almost every pursuit of life a powerful adjunct to success. He is but half fulfilling the purposes of his creation who, having within ready reach the means of improvement, fails to employ them. He is but half a man who, with books and newspapers at command, contents himself with ignorance and mere sensual enjoyments. An upright, skilful mechanic is to be commended always; but when to his skill he adds a comprehensive and cultivated intellect, he stands before the world one of nature's noblemen. Neither wealth, rank, nor power can enhance the lustre of his character. Why have we not thousands such? Viewed in a mere utilitarian light, how superior are the advantages of such a man! How much more readily will he find profitable employment: how better fitted for the discharge of duty, where he combines intelligence with skill! The well informed mind directs the masterly hand, and his labor, instead of wearying drudgery, becomes pleasant recreation.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

A POSER.—"Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to Heaven?"

"Yes, my dear, they will be all the same there."

"Then Ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate here."

The mother did not answer.

THOSE who blow the coals of others, strife may chance to have the sparks fly in their own faces.

A LOOK AT THE STARS.

The study of the calm, eternal stars, aided by the multifarious appliances of science, advances with the civilization of the centuries and the growth of human intellect. The constant recurrence of astronomical phenomena has rendered scientific study of the planets a permanent necessity, and students of the stars are now almost as plenteous as "leaves in Vallambrosa." These mellow August nights, when the sky is not obscured by rainy clouds, are very favorable for a contemplation of the firmament and its teeming mysteries and marvels. If the night be cloudless there will be spread out before the observer the most magnificent spectacle that the mind can conceive of, the greater and more conspicuous planets gleaming with marvelous brilliancy in the midst of constellations that have clustered since the morning stars sang together, and the lesser satellites glinting the broad expanse of the heavens like a tremulous swarm of beautiful fire flies. Piercing the meridian of these splendid August nights may be seen the most brilliant star of the northern hemisphere, Vega—or as it is more commonly called Lyra, from the name of the constellation of which it is the crowning gem. Distant from the earth about eighteen thousand times further than our planet is from the sun, yet it seems to be one of our nearest celestial neighbors. Its primary brilliancy is about three and a half times greater than that of the sun, and its light is twenty one years reaching us. The constellation to which this star belongs contains only twenty one stars. Lyra or Vega, Episiton and Zeta, the two small stars East of it, Delta in the middle, and Beta and Gamma in the garland of the harp, are all that to the ordinary observers are large enough to attract attention standing where a full sweep of the sky can be obtained and facing the South. At the left will be seen the mighty planet Jupiter, which on the twenty sixth inst, will be distant from the earth four hundred millions of miles, which is two hundred millions of miles less than the greatest distance to which it ever recedes from us. The large yellow star on the right, not far from the horizon, is the planet Saturn; and not quite so far to the West, and nearer the horizon, is the fiery-red star Antares, the heart of the constellation, known as the Scorpion. There are other first magnitude stars, visible upon any clear night, all of rare brilliancy and beauty. The stars of August, full of the sublime and subtle mysteries of the universe, and all perfect and harmonious parts of that problem of the Infinite which surpasses human solution are indeed a study of the grandest and most instructive character.

LIFE'S AUTUMN.

Like the leaf, life has its fading. We speak and think of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn season. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done well its work. If we rejoice at the advent of a new life; if we welcome the coming of a new pilgrim to the uncertainty of this world's way, why should there be so much gloom when all the uncertainties are past, and life at its waning wears the glory of a complete task? Beautiful as childhood is in its freshness and innocence, its beauty is that of untried life. It is the beauty of promise, of spring, of the bud. A holier and rarer beauty is the beauty which the waning life of faith and duty wears.

It is the duty of a thing completed; and as men come together when some great work is achieved, and see in its concluding nothing but gladness, so ought we to feel when the setting sun flings back its beams upon a life that has answered well its purposes. When the bud drops are blighted, and there goes all hope of the harvest, one may well be sad; but when the ripened year sinks amid the garniture of autumn flowers and leaves, why should we regret or murmur? And so a life that is ready and waiting to hear the "well done" of God, whose latest virtues are its noblest, should be given back to God in uncomplaining reverence, we rejoicing that earth is capable of so much gladness, and is permitted such virtue.

PRINCE SALM SALM.—In connection with the report from Mexico that Prince Salm Salm had been condemned to death, the following from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, will be read with interest: Soon after the "surrender" this unfortunate individual was placed in command of the Federal troops then occupying the city. He was a genial, jovial and eccentric individual of generous disposition, much given to pet dogs, squirrels, fast driving, and other *fast* affairs. The good people who were then occupying Atlanta in its desolation, were treated kindly by this German Prince and never had, we believe, cause to utter complaint at his rule. The truth is, the prince Salm Salm would forgive almost any offense, even a military one, provided it was asked for. In one respect, however, he was inexorable, and woe to the individual who trespassed upon that tender point. Rude treatment of any of his "pets"—his horses, squirrels, dogs, birds, snakes, *et cetera*—inflamed his wrath and brought down always severe denunciations as well as punishment upon the unfortunate offender. He lived a dashy life while in Atlanta, and left our city with as little reluctance as he entered it, for to him all places were alike. Soon after his departure from Atlanta, we noticed his entrance into Maximilian's service in Mexico.

A TRAVELLER stopped at a public house in Maine for the purpose of getting dinner, knocked but received no answer. Going in he found a little white headed man in the embrace of his wife, who had his head under her arm, while with the other she was giving her lord a pounding. Wishing to put an end to the fight, our traveller knocked on the table, and called out in a loud voice, "Hallo, there! who keeps this house?" The husband, though much out of breath, answered. "Stranger, that's what we are trying to decide!"

IT is said that after a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four he is thirteen, etc.

AT a recent wedding in Nashville, "the bride and groom kn

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

IMPEACHMENT.

The feeling in favor of the impeachment of the President, since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress in July, has grown apace. The impeachment movement in the winter had utterly failed. When Andrew Johnson let the impression go abroad that he would faithfully execute the reconstruction laws if passed over his veto, the people, though they had been deceived and betrayed time and again, once more accepted the implied promise, and the impeachment movement at once fell to the ground. Congress had scarcely adjourned, when, forgetful or regardless of all promises, either express or implied, he set his pliant tool, Stanberry, to work to devise some method of evading or misconstruing the law.

That no excuse might be left for even designed and wilful misconstruction, Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July, and so amended the law that ignorance could find no excuse and design no refuge for further misconstruction. This brought the President to an issue with the country on the reconstruction question. No longer able to plead obscurity in the law as an excuse for obstructing and delaying the work of reconstruction, he new boldly accepts the issue, and instead of pretending a desire to execute the law in good faith, and pleading that he is hindered by its obscurity, he deliberately sets himself to work to prevent its execution. For the first time in our country's history we have the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of our Chief Executive, whose solemn and sworn duty it is to execute the laws, deliberately violating his solemn oath of office, and in the spirit of rebellion and revolution using all his power to prevent their execution. The disgraceful imbecility of Buchanan's administration is made respectable beside the wanton and deliberate wickedness of Andrew Johnson's. It were strange indeed if such circumstances did not once more bring the question of his impeachment prominently before the country. The popular voice to-day is plainly, loudly, unequivocally for impeachment. Every newspaper that was with the country during the rebellion, and every loyal man, from the highest to the lowest, declares in favor of impeachment. The recreant President has already heard the warning voice, and in dread alarm turns to his companions in crime for advice. Verily, "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Rumor, with strong probabilities to support it, has it, that the practicability of using the regular army to forcibly prevent the meeting of the next Congress, or in case of its meeting to prevent impeachment, has been seriously discussed already. It is with horror we contemplate the possibility that the man, whom the nation delighted to honor with the second office in its gift, and whom the assassin's bloody hand raised to the first, should himself attempt to subvert the government. Yet the fact seems to be that he has deliberately discussed the propriety of such an attempt in council with his wicked advisers. And the worst fact remains that the worst construction that could possibly, with any show of reason or probability, be put upon Andrew Johnson's acts, since his apostacy, has always heretofore fallen far short of the reality. These are solemn, stubborn facts, and they demand a calm, cool and timely consideration. Impeachment on the meeting of Congress is a foregone conclusion; indeed an absolute necessity, if we are ever to have the work of reconstruction completed and the country restored to peace and harmony. Andrew Johnson is a bold bad man, with the worst kind of political adventurers and demagogues as confidential advisers. He will be ready to attempt anything that offers the least prospect of success, to save himself from being impeached and deposed from office. The fall elections will be taken, the country over, as the exponent of public opinion, not only on local but national issues. If they are overwhelmingly union even Andrew Johnson with all his foolhardiness will be deterred from attempting any revolutionary movements. If they should be close, or worse still, go Copperhead, Andrew Johnson, encouraged and backed by a clique of reckless adventurers, will be likely not only to attempt to resist impeachment with force, but to strike a blow at our liberties and attempt to establish himself as a dictator. Much of our safety from any danger of this kind depends upon the firmness and loyalty of General Grant, but much more upon our securing an overwhelming victory at the ballot box. Let loyal men everywhere remember this and vote accordingly.

THE CLERK TO THE POOR DIRECTORS.

If time and practice make a man efficient in discharging the duties of his position, then the present incumbent of the Poor House clerkship ought to be a most excellent officer.

Perhaps he is. The Democratic Party seem to think him so. They have kept him in office so long, that it is hard to tell when he did go in, but it must be ten years ago anyhow. And they not only pay him for keeping the account and books right, but pay him again as clerk to the Auditors to overlook his own work. And yet during his time errors and oversights occurred to such an extent that the public were *eight or ten thousand dollars* out of pocket. It is time there should be a change. Either the Auditors and Directors do trust every thing to the clerk, or they don't. If they do they ought to be sure the clerk is competent. If they don't they themselves are responsible. Anyhow the Democratic Party (so called) is responsible. And the people no doubt will so regard it and vote accordingly.

THE *Gazette* re-produces our notice of the nominations of its party for the various county offices, and argues therefrom that they ought therefore to be elected. We have no doubt that our recommendation is worth all that is claimed for it, and that it will work wonders with the great unterrified, but we now think that it would be better to give the Republicans a voice in the Boards of Commissioners and Poor Directors. We hope this idea will be as fully endorsed and re-produced by the *Gazette*. Do say to your credulous reader, that we do think a Republican Commissioner and Poor Director shuuld be elected.

OUR fair notice of the gentlemen composing the Copperhead county ticket so tickled the *Gazette* that it has re-produced it. The notice was so unlike the *Gazette's* style of abusing every body honored with a nomination, that we have no doubt that it found its sense of propriety much shocked. Hope it will recover and keep this article as standing matter until it has fully mastered its style.

THE Copperheads are again full of Negro Suffrage; they assert positively that it is the intention of the Radical leaders, to "FORCE Negro Suffrage and the POLITICAL *Equality* of *Whites and Blacks*, upon the people of Pennsylvania, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." This has been their constant cry since the organization of the Republican Party. They are determined to educate the public up to it. Go in, Cops.

A credulous old Cop was over-heard to say, not long since, that the Negro business was about played out with him. He had been told, year after year, that the Negroes were going to do thus and so and yet he never noticed any change; he had come to the conclusion the whole matter was an "infernal lie got up for electioneering purposes." The mass of the party have come to the same conclusion.

THE fact, that Andrew Johnson, in deliberately obstructing, and using all his power to prevent, the execution of the reconstruction laws, is supported by the whole copperhead party, throughout the country, ought to satisfy every right minded and patriotic citizen that such a party ought not to be entrusted with power in any part of the country.

THE *Gazette* says the present Democratic board of Poor Directors discovered the "leaks" which lately came to light. We deny this. Mr. Defibaugh discovered them, and for this and other evidences of honesty, the leaders desire to discharge him. Put him out if you dare.

THE reckless disregard of the *Gazette* for truth is again exhibited in its flagrantly charging Messrs. Weller and Richards with voting "for almost every one of the corrupt measures" which disgraced the last Legislation. We challenge the production of the proof.

"WAS there ever a meaner, slimier, fouler traitor" &c.—*Gazette*. Such attacks are periodical—whenever the moon changes.

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualification s for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal aspersions*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th*, 1867.

The *Post*, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August, was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

GEN. GRANT, pursuing his policy of retrenchment, has ordered a reduction of the clerical force now employed in the Paymaster General's office to one-half the present number. Accordingly clerks were discharged from that department during last week.

FROM WASHINGTON

Grant Puts His Foot Down—Rebels not to be Appointed to Civil offices.—Reverdy Johnson tendered the portfolio of State, &c. &c.,

WASHINGTON Sept, 3.—The important fact which rises above the usual Washington news and gossip, is the promulgation of Gen. Grant's order to commanders of Military Districts, instructing them to make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command. Inasmuch as this is not strictly a disapproval of any act done by a Military Commander, it was freely declared in administration circles that the order was not in strict accordance with the much discussed supplemental reconstruction law. However this may be, the other has added a valuable fact to the difference growing between the President and Grant, and as such is universally commended. This order was telegraphed day before yesterday by command of General Grant to Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sickies, Ord and Schofield. It is claimed here by certain parties that one reason for issuing it was the belief of Louisianians in Washington that Gov. Wells would be reinstated as Governor of Louisiana.

Information has been received that the Republicans of Maryland have decided not to vote on the Constitution, to be submitted on the 18th of September to the State for ratification. In lieu of it they have prepared an address to Congress, stating that said Constitution is not Republican in form, as it disfranchises eighty thousand colored people, and does not allow colored people to testify in courts where white people are parties to a controversy.

It is learned from an unimpeachable source that in an interview with Senator Reverdy Johnson on Thursday, he was verbally tendered the position of Secretary of State. Mr. Johnson made no answer, and returned to Baltimore last evening. His friends do not believe he will accept, but this is mere conjecture.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Enlistment of Volunteers in Montana—Skirmishing on the Plains.

The Montana *Post*, of the 17th, says: General Terry, commander of the department, after investigating the action of the Executive of the territory in regard to the volunteer force, gave his unqualified approval, and fully empowered Governor Smith to prosecute the campaign against the Indians. In consequence of this action re-enlistments and other preparations are being vigorously pushed forward for immediate service.

Reliable intelligence from the Plains, received yesterday, gives the following particulars of Indian operations; A party on the road to Fort Reno lost three men killed at Crazy Woman's Fork. Two hundred head of stock were run off from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s train on the 16th instant. Near Reno two men, belonging to a train of citizens, were killed. On the same day the fight at Fort Phil. Kearney occurred, the escort to a hay party from Fort Smith were attacked by a large body of Indians, who were gallantly repulsed with heavy loss. Only one body was left on the field. Two men of the escort were killed.

The correspondence of the *Bulletin*, from Arizona, shows that in the single district of Lubac sixteen men have been killed, six wounded, and nearly $20,000 worth of property taken off and destroyed by the Indians since March. The troops are now trying all in their power for the protection of settlers.

A dispatch from Fort Hays, Kansas, of the 30th ult., says: No news has been received from the force sent against the Indians, but a severe battle is believed to have taken place. All the savages in this section say they do not want peace, and will kill the Commissioners if possible. They are driving all the buffalos towards their villages on the Republican river.

A telegram from Gen. Augur's headquarters says the Indians attacked a Government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 26th ult., and were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. One officer and four soldiers were killed on our side. All the hostile tribes around Fort Phil. Kearney are under the leadership of Red Cloud, and are bent on war. Black Hawk, chief of the Utah Indians, favors peace. A battle between the Ogallalla and Brule tribes of Sioux Indians occurred on the 26th at Cedar Canyon, thirty miles south of Julesburg, in which several savages were killed.

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

President Johnson, having first decided to displace General Sheridan, is sufficiently complacent to ask the opinion of Gen. Grant as to the expediency of the change. Whether this was done by reason of that singular weakness of human nature which leads men to ask advice after they have irrevocably made up their minds, or whether it arose from a desire to put a plausible statement on record, will probably never be known. It is only ascertained that Mr. Johnson, having received the earnest remonstrance of the General on Saturday, proceeded on the following Monday to controvert all his opinions, with the air of a man who had expected all these objections, and long ago made up his mind how to answer them. This letter of the President is not of overwhelming interest. The public decided some time ago that Mr. Johnson was not the man to sacrifice his own little schemes and aspirations on the shrine of patriotism, and his assertions and protestations and arguments have no weight, simply because nobody will pay the slightest attention to them. Gen. Grant, by nature reticent and by habit devoting his attention first of all to his own business, has not yet satinted the curiosity of the people. What he has said, therefore, is of far more importance.

As regards this point, it is annoying to find the record very incomplete. It was already known that he had opposed the removal of Sheridan; what he said about the change in the cabinet was of more interest. The letter unfolding his views on this subject, the President for reasons best known to himself, persists in withholding. Gen. Grant by his reference to this letter makes it properly a part of the published correspondence; indeed, this is manifestly incomplete without it. It cannot be doubted that the President could have had the injunction of privacy removed from this document, if it had suited his interest to demand it. The inference is that the suppressed letter of Gen. Grant is of a nature far more damaging to the policy of the administration than anything from him which has been published. We cannot think that the President would be actuated by any tenderness towards either Gen. Grant or Mr. Stanton.

How much ingeniousness was shown by the President in appointing as the successor of Sheridan an officer who had already expressed his decided unwillingness to take the place, and who proves to be too ill to accept it under any circumstances, we need not undertake to decide. In the existing state of General Thomas's health we cannot see that his views on reconstruction and his past record have any great bearing on his selection as commander of the fifth military district. It is clear, however, that the removal of Sheridan will be considered, as Gen. Grant intimates, a triumph by the unreconstructed element of the South, no matter who proves to be his successor. And that he will be ultimately replaced by an officer who has at heart the conscientious completion of the work of reconstruction prescribed by Congress is not yet, we think, demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt.

OF the 22,000 registered voters of San Francisco, 11,000 are naturalized citizens.

Facts for Government Bondholders, and the Holders of Greenbacks.

Read and Reflect.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all, the greenbacks, and all the National banks, were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "*assumed Congress*"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "*rump Congress*," and a "*usurping Congress*," and hence not a *lawful Congress*; and the great effort has been to *elect* Congressmen in the North, and *admit* enough from the rebel States to enforce this "*Policy*."

If a Congress representing but twenty-three States be not a *lawful* Congress, then every United States Bond, and all our greenbacks, and National Bank notes, are worth nothing; because an *unlawful* Congress could not make *lawful* Bonds for *lawful* money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebels and their sympathizers, to destroy this Government *by force of arms*, failed. Thus far the attempt to do the same thing, *through Congress*, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made THROUGH THE COURTS.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. Read also the opinion of GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (*Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer* of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) Judge WOODWARD and THOMPSON of the same Court announced from the bench *the same alarming doctrine*, in 1865. (*See Mervine vs. Sailor et al. Legal Intelligencer of June* 16 & 30—1865, pages 188 & 205.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact, that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised, have sustained the power of Congress.

It requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law to estimate the imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge SHARSWOOD'S opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State!

If you believe the present Congress to be *unlawful*, or desire our National currency and Government Bonds to be declared *unlawful*, vote for GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

If you believe the present Congress to be *lawful*, or desire their action on Currency and Bonds *to stand good*, vote to sustain them,—for the party that *created* the Greenbacks and the Bonds,—the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority,—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for HENRY W. WILLIAMS, the worthy and honored nominee of this party.

THE second section of the army appropriation act of March, 1867, contains an important enlargement of the powers of General Grant, and renders any military order which is not promulgated by him inoperative. This important enactment is as follows:

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction.

THE CONSPIRATORS AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.—The Washington *Star* publishes the following extracts from a private letter, dated at Fort Jefferson, Florida, August 18:

There are but few prisoners here now, forty-five in all, and two thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged like the other prisoners, in the second tier of casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry, and airy, and command quite as pleasant a view as there is. They manage to live pretty well, with their Government rations and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They all are in excellent health, but are a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the benefit of the library, and Mudd and Arnold read some. On the whole they are much better off than they would be anywhere else. I believe certainly they are better off than any prisoners I ever saw. A reporter visited the post this morning, and Mudd expressed some fears that he would publish something concerning them, and said that they would much rather be left alone, as they already suffered a good deal from newspaper accounts.

IN a recent speech in Ohio, in referring to colored suffrage, Hon. John A. Bingham said:

Your armies bore witness that 175,000 of the black population, made free by the proclamation of liberty, were in the army of the Republic. When you consider that the majority of the black population were the slaves of rebels, and within the territory, unable to signify to the United States Government their willingness to serve it, the fact that as large a proportion of the black population as of the free whites rushed to the defence of your flag, speaks well for their patriotism. In reference to this, what said General Sherman? "The hand that lays down the musket must be permitted to take up the ballot." That was the soldier's opinion, the patriot's opinion.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PACIFFIC RAILROAD.—The opening of the tunnel on the California side of the Pacific Railroad, through the summit of the Sierra Nevada, is announced. The most formidable and costly difficulties on the Pacific end of the route are now surmounted, and hereafter the constructors of the road have the prospect of a cheap and easy route. The track is already being laid on the eastern slope of the mountains and Nevada will probably be reached during the present season.

From this side the road is also progressing rapidly, although the Indian difficulties have done much to embarrass and retard it. The Omaha line has already reached a distance of 550 miles, while the Kansas branch must be finished for nearly 300 miles. It is more than probable that the year 1870 will witness the cars running through from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THERE is good reason to believe that there will be a contraction of the currency after the crops are gathered.

CALIFORNIA is expected to yield 35,000,000 gallons of wine this year—about a gallon apiece all round for us.

THE Fenian prisoners, Cols. Warren and Nagle, have been released by the British Government.

A SAMPLE of pig iron from Oregon, the first manufactured on the Pacific coast, is on exhibition at San Francisco.

GEN. POPE has issued an order for an election in Alabama on the 1st of October, on the question of holding a convention, and for the selection of delegates to the same.

MEXICAN detectives are searching New York for a man named C. M. Medinech, who is said to have robbed the Liberal Government of $200,000 in gold at the time of the capture of Maximilian.

THE failure of S. S. Drew & Co., of Boston, for a quarter of a million, creates quite a sensation. One New York firm held their paper for $100,000, which is about the amount of their assets.

A Galveston dispatch says! There were 241 deaths from yellow fever this week, and 100 deaths at Corpus Christi. About half the citizens are sick or dead, and much distress prevails. An urgent appeal is made for help.

ALL the Republican organs in the country now demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Will the Republicans in Congress respond as unanimously to the desires of the people?

DEPLORABLE reports reach us from various parts of Middle Tennessee, owing to the desperadoes who have organized against the loyalists the old rebel spirit—which for some reason or other, probably the course of Andrew Johnson—has received new life of late.

THE Washington *Chronicle* remarks that, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we hear but one voice from the loyal people, and that is, that the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox shall be sustained against Presidential usurpations."

JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S decision that the legal tender act was unconstitutional was in strict accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, a body of Democrats holding the opinions which the Nasby letters have rendered familiar to the nation.

THE PUBLIC must be prepared for murders and all sorts of outrages in Louisiana and Texas, as the rebels of those States have threatened that as soon as Sheridan left they would tend to the Union men. Of course Hancock will have no "Constitutional power" to prevent such outrages.

A THOROUGHLY loyal gentleman at the South recently had a new carriage, the lining of which was gray. He made a call on a secesh relative. The lady went to the door to look at the vehicle, and noticing the lining, said: "I like that color." "Yes," quietly remarked her kinsman, the owner, "it's a *subdued* color."

A MEXICAN letter says Prince Salm Salm, who was expecting to be shot, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Santa Anna is to be tried by court martial. Lozada has given in his adhesion to the Government. A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed, since 1865, by Maximilian's orders, shows a total of 9,244.

THE irrepressible Binckley appears before the public again to-day with a garbled statement of the reasons which led to the removal of General Sickles. This statement is only of importance because it shows that ths President has so little confidence in his action that he finds it necessary to defend himself in the public prints by publishing a semi-official argument to sustain his course.

THE recent order of General Grant that "district commanders will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between General Grant and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having arisen on this subject are groundless.

THE disposition to remove Gen. Howard from the post where he has acccomplished so much good as head of the Freedmen's Bureau is one of the most significant and unfortunate indications of the perverse intentions of Andrew Johnson. The rare combination of qualities which preeminently qualify him for that station has enabled him in discharging his duties to render invaluable services to the colored race and to the country at large. To remove him would be an act of wanton wickedness and cruelty, of which only an insensate despot could be guilty.

THE pretence of Andrew Johnson that the removal of Sheridan and Sickles is necessary to insure a proper execution of the military reconstruction bill is one of the baldest impostures of the age. His repeated avowals of hostility to that measure, his attempts to defeat its passage, and subsequent efforts to distort its meaning, have clearly shown that he was opposed to the law; and the entire public clearly understand that he opposes the execution satisfactory to its friends simply because Sheridan and Sickles have faithfully complied with the wishes of Congress.

IT is stated that Gordon Granger, a White-House military politician, who was confirmed by the Senate some time since as a colonel in the army, but who has done no duty since the close of the war, beyond "swinging around the circle" and advising President Johnson to persist in reinstating the dethroned rebels of the South, will soon be assigned to regular soldier duty, or be compelled to resign his position. General Grant is understood to have become thoroughly disgusted with his course recently, as he used to be with hospital bummers who played sick to shun duty during the war.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—The removal of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, seems to be the chief object of the professional politicians who have the ear of the President. There is just one interest that would be promoted by the removal of this faithful officer, and that is the interest of *fraud* on the revenue in connection with distilled spirits. In Commissioner Rollins the perjured plunderers who are flooding the country with untaxed whiskey have found a vigilant and relentless enemy, and it is *from them* that this effort for his removal comes. We trust that, for the sake of the revenue, they may be unsuccessful.

THE DEAD OF THE MONTH.—The New York *World* gives a list of the deaths which it has been called upon to record during the month just closed. It tells us that from Europe the cable brought intelligence on two successive days of the death of two men illustrious in science and surgery—Professor Michael Faraday, of England, and M. Velpeau, of France. Our columns have also recorded the death of Marie Sophie Amelie, ex-Queen of Naples; Mira Abdy, a well-known English authoress; Ira Aldridge, the celebrated negro actor; and Cardinal Louis Altieri, the distinguished Roman Catholic prelate. On this side of the water we have lost by death Pierre Flavien Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec; Rev. Jeremiah Day, the venerable ex-President of Yale College; ex Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee; Pierce Butler, a Southern lawyer and politician; Judges W. W. Schrugham, of New York, and James Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; Doctors John C. Warren and James Jackson, two of the most distinguished physicians of Massachusetts; and William A. Bradley, of Washington.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.

For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

TAN YARD, TOWN LOTS, OUT LOTS, AND WOODLAND.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER,

A. D. 1867, the following described Real Estate, all situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, Penn'a, viz:

1st. 3 acres and 100 perches, net measure, of land lying west of and adjoining the Borough of Bedford, on which are erected a large TANNERY, with 101 vats, including 77 layaways, 17 leaches, limes, pools, and large bark house, all under roof, and a two story tenant house. The buildings are of stone, brick and frame. This property is known as "Shuck's Tannery," and is an excellent location for a Steam Tannery, being in a good bark region and having a home market for leather and hides. It is near the Bedford Mineral Springs, and on the located line of the Connellsville and Southern Penn'a Rail road, which is now partly under contract. There are on the premises *three* never failing springs, and a large stream of running water. The property is insured for $4,000, and the policy can be transferred to the purchaser.

2d. Twenty-four Town Lots, west of the Tan Yard property, being "Shuck's Addition to the Borough of Bedford." These lots are most elegibly located and as handsome building lots as have been offered in the neighborhood of Bedford, having several springs upon them, affording an abundant supply of water.

3d. Three Out Lots adjoining the above town-lots containing each about two acres, with a fine sight upon one of them for a Brick Yard, there being upon it an inexhaustible quantity of the best clay for the manufacture of brick, and water in abundance.

4th. A tract of the best meadow land containing about 13 acres, situated on the Raystown Branch, about one mile from the Borough of Bedford, and adjoining lands of Gilson and Naugle.

5th. A tract of Woodland, on the side of Wills' Mountain, adjoining the property of John S. Sproat, containing 82 acres 13 perches and allowance. This tract is covered with young timber, and the "*Todd Spring*" is upon it.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on the first day of October, 1867, when the deeds will be delivered and possession given, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Drafts and plots of the land and lots can be seen at the store of the undersigned in Bedford. SAMUEL SHUCK,
WILLIAM W. SHUCK.

Bedford, Aug. 19th, 1867.3t

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO.

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weatherboarded, large double Log Barn, with other outbuildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.
G. W. WILLIAMS.
August 23:3m.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assigns of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before HASTINGS GEHR, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug23:4t. U. S. Marshal.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*" upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10mo

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.

ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	(*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

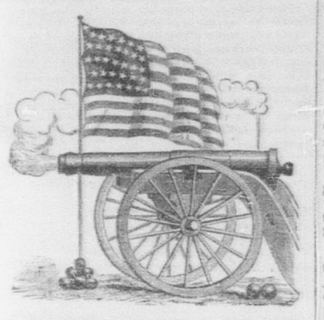
The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1867.

LOYAL MEn SPEAK!



FIRST GUN FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!

Enthusiastic Assemblage.

THE PEOPLE FULLY AROUSED!

Stanton, Grant, Sheridan and Sickles Sustained by the Loyal Men.

THE TRAITOR JOHNSON DENOUNCED.

Speeches by Hon. Ed. McPherson, Gen. W. H. Koontz and W. M. Hall, Esq.

The meeting at the Court House on Tuesday night was one of the largest that has assembled on the occasion of a Court Week for many years. The enthusiasm manifested by our people on this occasion is an omen of a full Republican vote in this county at the coming election. Nothing can be a better harbinger of victory by a party, already the dominant one, than the zeal it manifests for the principles upon which it sprang into existence, by which it grew, and by which it expects to live. The very mention of the Congressional plan to reconstruct the late rebel States, in contravention of His Accidency's policy: and of the prospect of the early interposition of the will of the people through their representatives, against the "Supreme Magistrate's" perverseness and in behalf of the country; as well as the mention of the auspicious views of the nation's heroes, Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sickles, gave occasion for outbursts of the same patriotic feeling that throughout the war thrilled the hearts of the loyal people of the land with the hope of triumph.

Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Bedford, with whose argumentative style and cogent reasoning the people of this county are well familiar was the first speaker.

He was followed by the Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg, whose reputation is not "hemmed in by State lines," but whose "renown is of the treasures of the whole country." Mr. McPherson powerfully dwelt upon the consequences of His Accidency's "policy" if successful, and the sole hope of the country and its secure restoration existing in the patriotism of Congress. His effort was a rare treat.

The, Hon. W. H. Koontz of Somerset made the concluding speech. It was delivered in his usual eloquent style, so characteristic of the ancient Somerset oratory, and his utterances won the sentiments of his hearers.

There is no discount upon the radicalism of Gen. Koontz. He is the right man in the right place at the right time. The speakers were vociferously cheered.

After the reading and adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Wm. Kirk of St. Clair township offered the following:

Resolved, That Gen. U. S. Grant is the first choice of the Republicans of Bedford County for President in 1868.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried without a dissenting voice.

The following is the organization of the meeting

President.—Col. John F. Lowry Hopewell.

Vice Presidents.—John Layton, Monroe; Wm. Lashley, Southampton; James Piper, Hopewell; V. V. Wertz, Juniata; Josiah Penrose, St Clair; Emanuel J. Diehl, Colerain; Josiah Imler, Union; Thomas Speer, Bedford; Jacob Corley, Juniata Jacob Brenneman, Esq. Middle Woodbury; Val. Freet, Colerain: Levi C. Hardinger, Cumberland Valley: David Stuckey, M. Woodbury:

Secretaries.—John P. Keagy, Bedford; Scott W. Hughes, Bedford tp.; John H. Cessna. Colerain; Capt. C. R. Miller, Bedford.

Committee on Resolutions.—Wm. M. Hall, Esq., John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., J. B. Cessna, Esq., George W. Williams, Lieutenant W. P. Barndollar.

The following are the resolutions reported by W. M. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted;

1. *Resolved*, That the Republicans of Bedford County, in mass meeting assembled, do cordially approve and ratify the platform of principles adopted by the Republican State Convention at Williamsport on the 28th of June last.

2. That the selection by that Convention from the many good men there named of Judge Williams of Allegheny as our candidate for the Supreme Bench meets our hearty approval; that in him we have a candidate worthy the *suffrage* of all honest and loyal men, because of his eminent judicial abilities, integrity and impartiality, of his uprightness and purity of character; of his freedom from all partisan affiliation and bigotry; of his unswerving patriotism and devotion to the cause of the country; and because, in the prime of manhood and in vigorous health, he is well suited for a position both the labor and the length of term of which demand that the candidate be in his prime.

3. *Resolved*, That in the election this Fall we recognize a contest involving the vital principles of the Government. The same party which nominated Judge Woodward in 1863, who in the interests of treason decided against the constitutional right of the soldiers to vote, and against the power of the Government to draft men to go beyond the limits of the State to suppress the rebellion, has now nominated Judge Sharswood, an aged invalid who thirty four years ago publicly approved and endorsed the secession doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and who in 1863, in the darkest hour of our national peril, traveled out of the record before him to strike a death blow at the country by deciding against the right of the Government to issue paper money to pay the soldiers and carry on the war. In this contest a comparison of the principles at issue and the qualifications of the candidates demands of every patriotic and good citizen that he gives his vote for Judge Williams.

4. *Resolved*, That the course and conduct of John W. Geary as Governor of our State meets with our hearty sanction and approval. His integrity of purpose and independence of action are so marked that they have elicited the tacit praise even of our adversaries—more than this they have not the magnanimity to give.

5. *Resolved*, That in the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton we recognize one whose self-reliant and unwavering support of the course of the country calls for our unqualified admiration. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his self sacrificing labor, his far reaching judgment his activity, zeal, patriotism, unfaltering faith, and his assumption of the necessary responsibility, most emphatically, as secretary of war he was the right man in the right place. That he is hated and reviled by traitors and secession sympathisers is as natural as that he should be admired and applauded by all loyal men.

6. *Resolved*, That we honor and commend the wisdom patriotism and moderation of Congress, and their determination to gather up and secure for posterity, in spite of the machinations of a faithless Executive, the legitimate fruits of the victory won at so great a sacrifice of treasure and of blood—The victory of the Union over Secession: of Patriotism over Treason; of Freedom over Slavery.

7. *Resolved*, That we fully indorse the sentiments of the letter of Gen. U. S. Grant to A. Johnson, in reference to the removal of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and that we emphatically reiterate the declaration that the people are a unit against his removal.

8. *Resolved*, That we approve the course of our Representatives in the last Legislature; Messrs. Richards and Weller have proved themselves honest and reliable men, worthy of re-election.

9. *Resolved*, That we favor the passage of a Free General Railroad Law, such as will facilitate the making of Railroads through every part of the State, and that we are opposed to any Railroad monopoly, and regard the Railroad power so unscrupulously used to control legislation with alarm and dread.

10. *Resolved*, That the financial mismanagement of Bedford county calls upon the tax-payers without distinction of party to give the matter their earnest attention. It is time there should be a change not only of men, but of method, and the best and most speedy change will be by electing the Republican nominees for county offices this Fall, from Treasurer to Auditor. It would be well at all times to have the County Boards of Commissioners, Directors and Auditors divided in politics. It is especially desired at this time.

11. *Resolved*, That in this contest, the forerunner of the Presidential election next year, we urge upon every union man renewed activity and zeal. The dead carcass of the sham-Democracy of Pennsylvania should be buried out of sight. It has grown offensive to all loyal men who are not blinded by partisan bigotry. Its record during the last five years is covered all over with infamy. By opposing the right of volunteer soldiers to vote, by opposing the pay of bounty to volunteers, by opposing the right to make paper money to pay the soldiers when it was impossible to carry on the war without it, and by obstructing the Government in every effort to suppress the rebellion, they alienated the affections of the people, and they have been defeated in every election. We do not doubt they will be again defeated. It is only needful that all loyal men be awake to their duty and rally round the flag once again, and we will crush out the last of the Copperheads from the land, and purify the State forever from their venom.

Court Week.—The number of persons in attendance at Court was unusually large, and a considerable amount of business was transacted—proceedings next week.

In Town.—Capt. C. R. Miller, late of Company "E," 76th Pa. Vols., but now a resident of Washington city, is on a visit to his many friends in this place. We are always glad to meet the Captain, and those who know him best, testify to his being a brave soldier and very efficient officer. "May his shadow never grow less."

Distressing Accident.—We learn that on Monday last a painful accident occurred near Hustontown in Fulton county, which resulted in the death of Mr. J. Zimmerman, a citizen of Brush Creek Valley, in this county, under the following circumstances. Mr. Zimmerman had gone to Hustontown to rent a house and did rent in that neighborhood and was going to move in a few days. He was traveling in a wagon with Mr. Cutchall when the team became frightened and ran away. Mr. Z. attempted to jump off the wagon and by some means was thrown under it, and dragged, and terribly bruised and mangled and died in about six hours. He was about 60 years old.

Democratic Wit.—A party of gentlemen at the Springs, a few weeks ago, were discussing the "situation," when a leading Democrat, not an admirer, as few Pennsylvania Democrats are, of the Old Public Functionary, emphatically remarked:—"Gentlemen, the Democratic party was sired by Thomas Jefferson, and dam(n)ed by James Buchanan." For Democratic wit this is not at all bad.

Leaving.—The "best society," which has been making itself comfortable (or *uncomfortable*, we know not which,) at this watering place, is now retiring home. The season is about over, and the M'Flimseys, M'Tobs, and all the rest of them can now return to their brown stone fronts without incurring the imputation that they were too poor or too mean to go into the country. The season at all the watering places is about over, and pleasure giving place to business, we may safely predict renewed activity throughout the country.

Mental and Social Culture is the title of a new book, by L. C. Loomis, designed for schools and academies. It contains many good rules, and much sound practical advice for all who earnestly desire to store their minds with useful knowledge and fit themselves for a creditable discharge of lifes duties. Like all works of this kind, it can only lay down the rules and point out the way in which knowledge can be obtained. To those who hope to find some short cut, to mental and social culture or purchase knowledge with dollars and cents it will be of no avail. There is no royal highway by which knowledge can be reached post haste. All who would taste her pleasures, whether rich or poor, high or low, must be content to follow the same course of diligent, persevering study, not for a week or a month but for years. To such this book will furnish useful aid and judicious advice that may save them much precious time. Published by J. W. Schermerhorn & co., 430 Broome street, New York.

What We Desire.—There are items of local interest transpiring throughout the county every week, which we would be glad to chronicle, if we had the facts. We therefore ask our friends to note down such items as they think would interest them were they away from home, and send them to us. No matter about chirography, orthography, punctuation, or anything else of minor importance: "printers can read most anything," and make up some kind of a story if they only have the ground-work in the rough. We want the names of the writers, also, as a guarantee of the truthfulness of the occurrence—not for publication. We make this request in earnest, and hope it will not be in vain.

Injured.—Chalmers Fletcher, an employee in the *Gazette* office was kicked by a horse, and pretty severely injured on Sabbath last, at the Bloody Run Camp Meeting. No serious consequences are apprehended, however, and he seems to be doing as well as could be expected.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

Dombey and Son.—We are just in receipt of this, the sixth, volume of the handsome "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works. This edition is printed on fine, delicately tinted paper, in clear though small type; the impression is clean and neat, the engravings spirited, and the whole elegantly bound in green and gold.

"The Pickwick Papers," "Our Mutual Friend," "David Copperfield," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and "Dombey and Son" have already been issued in this elegant and convenient form, and will be followed by a volume a month until the series is complete.

The Illustrated Edition, in green morocco cloth, with a gold medallion portrait of the author, costs $1,50 per volume. An edition precisely similar in printing and paper, but without the plates and bound in green morocco cloth, is sold at $1.00 per volume. To all who wish a cheap but elegant edition of the great English humorist we would commend the "Diamond." Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

"To be, or not to be—that's the question,"
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of Plantation Bitters,
And as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight. 2t.

Unclaimed Letters—Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa September 1st 1867. Ash E. H. Co. Anderson Sami Esq. Anderson James M. Barket Albut. Cromin Timothy, Cramer S. P. Call Emily Mrs. Groff Alpheus 2, Gerow A. B. Graham W. W. Griffith Elihu M. Hazlett S. S. Hoops Alonzo Harsh Milton Holliham Capt. W. Homis Sarah, Hardman D. S. Dr. Hurtz Joseph, Henry J. F., Hughes Eliza Miss. Heffner W. S. Isrial Addison Esq. Johnson W. Kuhn J. A. Esq, Kuhn Fanny Miss. Leasure W. Lancitt Ema. Lysinger Luc. Miss, Litlenburg Adam, Leibheimer Edward Lush Rose Ann Miss, Maynard Joil Moore John H. Millin Sam. W., McGuire B. Miss, McClure John, Patterson Sarah Mrs. Patters John Perdew Mollie E., Price Emery, Ober Daniel, Rithand Abraham, Rock Eliz Miss, Sleek John, Shirey John Smith Catherine Mrs, Snider Mary M. Miss, Smith Mary Ann, Snider John, Schott D. Z. Thompson Sarah Miss, Traity Petter Townshend James H. Weller George. Wyscourt Mary, Wonders Marion D. Wright D. S., Williams Joseph, Zuck A. B. *Foreign Letters, Schafer Johannes, Witherston William*

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

MARRIED.

By Rev. B. A. Cooper, at his residence in Clearville, Sept. 1st, Mr. WILLIAM H. HANKS, of Monroe tp., to Miss ISABEL CHAMBERLAIN, of West Providence.

DIED.

In Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, ABRAHAM KEAGY, in his 82d year.

Mr. Keagy was born in Adams county, Pa., on the 1st of July, 1786; removed to Bedford county in 1813, and settled in Morrison's Cove, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was well known throughout the county, and throughout the country had acquired considerable reputation as a native mechanical genius. His good humor, general cheerfulness, sociability, hospitality, wit, and lively recollection of events, upon which he conversed freely, will recollect him to all who once knew him. He lived a christian life, and died in the hope of the rest that awaits the faithful.

August 29, 1867, FRANKLIN HARRY, infant son of G. S. and Harriet A. Mullin, aged one month and twenty-one days.

"Not dead, but sleeping,"
Is promised to cheer the weeping;
Dry the tears, weep no more,—
Your boy is not dead, but gone before.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Burgesses and Council of the Borough of Bedford, on the 27th day of August, 1867, the following ordinance was passed—

Resolved, That the game of Bass Ball and all other kinds of ball playing and practicing therefor by throwing balls or otherwise, be positively prohibited within the limits of the Borough of Bedford, and that for violation of this ordinance the offenders be arrested by the High Constable and fined not less than one dollar for each offence.

Resolved, That fast riding and driving in the Borough of Bedford be prohibited, and that for every offence the perpetrator be arrested and fined five dollars.

Certified. O. E. SHANNON,
Attest: Chief Burgess.
H. Nichodemus. Aug. 28, 1867:1t

FARM AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, Bedford county, on THURSDAY the 3d, day of October next, all that valuable Farm and Tan Yard, late the residence of Samuel Hull, deceased, containing 249 acres of land, about 130 acres cleared and under cultivation, with about 30 acres thereof meadow, the remainder well timbered, and an abundance of pure water: adjoining lands of John Williams, George Colvin, and others, having thereon erected a Mansion House, Tenant House, Tan House and Yard, Barn, Stable, and other out-buildings; also, two apple orchards thereon, and other fruit. This is a very desirable property, situate two miles north of Schellsburg on the road leading to Hollidaysburg, in a desirable neighborhood. The soil is of fine quality ond capable of producing fine crops of grain and hay. Sale to be opened at the house, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in the premises during the lifetime of the widow, the interest payable to her annually; one third payable at confirmation of sale; balance in two annual payments without interest.

For particulars see JNO. P. REED, attorney at law, Bedford, or the subscriber in Schellsburg.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
sep6:4t Trustee.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

to solicit orders for a new BIBLE DICTIONARY. Complete in one volume. This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of the kind in the English Language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address,

PARMLEE BROTHERS,
sep6:6t. 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

CAUTION.

Farmers of Bedford, Somerset, Huntingdon and Blair counties are hereby notified *not to purchase* any Grain Drills, with Gum Springs and Gum Rollers, but those *made by us*. HARTLEY & METZGAR of Bedford, are our *sole agents* in those sections, and all Gum Roller Drills must be purchased *through them*.

F. GARDNER & CO.,
aug30:2t Carlisle, Pa.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.

TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.

References.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.

Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

By direction of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will, at his office, in Bedford, on Sept. 14, 1867, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

aug30:3t JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.

SPLENDID HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 15 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4,000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

aug30:3m J. STONER.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS,"
"FARMER MOWERS,"
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 28, 166

PREMIUM LIST OF THE Bedford County Agricultural Fair,

TO BE HELD IN BEDFORD, ON

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2d, 3d, & 4th days of October, 1867.

FIELD CROPS.

Best 5 acres of wheat	$5
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best 5 acres of Oats	3
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best 5 acres of Corn	5
Second best do	3
Best 5 acres of Timothy	2
Best bushel of Wheat	1
" " Spring Wheat	1
" " Rye	1
" " Buckwheat	1
" " Corn	1
" " Oats	1
" " Flaxseed	1
" " Cloverseed	1
" " Timothy seed	1
" " Turnips	1
" " Ruta Baga	1
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1
" ½ acre Potatoes	3
" " Turnips	3

HORSES—*Class first, Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion over 4 years old	$6
Second " " " "	3
First best Stallion, between 2 & 4 year old	3
Best Gelding over 4 years old for heavy Draught	2
First best Brood Mare with colt at her side	5
Second " " " " " "	2
Best colt 3 years old	2
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best two year old	3
Second best do Agriculturist.	
Best one year old colt	2
Second best do	1
Best spring colt	2
Second best do	1
Best pair of match horses	4
do riding horse	3
do buggy horse	3

CATTLE.

Best Bull over 3 years old	4
Second Agriculturist.	
Best Bull between 2 and 3 years old	2
" " " " 1 & 2 Agriculturist.	
" " " under 1 year old, Agriculturist.	
Best Cow	4
Second Best Cow Agriculturist.	
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old	2
Second " " " " Agriculturist.	
Best Heifer under 2 years old Agriculturist.	
Best Yoke of Oxen	4
Second " " Agriculturist.	
Best Fat Bullock	3
Best lot of cattle not less than 5	4

SHEEP.

Best Merino Buck	2
Best South Down Buck	2
Second best " " Youatt on Sheep.	
Best Leicester or Bakewoll Buck	2
Best Common Buck	1
Best lot of ewes (not less than six)	4
Best Southdown ewe Youatt on Sheep.	
Best Merino Youatt on Sheep.	
Best lot fat Sheep not less than 6	3

HOGS—*Class first, Large Breed.*

Best Boar Chester County Breed	$4
Second " " "	2
Best Berkshire Boar	3
Second best " Agriculturist.	
Best Sow, Chester county Breed	2
Second best " " "	1
Best brood Sow of any breed not less than 5 pigs at her side	3

Class 2d Small or Cottage Breed.

Best boar, Suffolk breed	$3
" " China improved	3
Best sow under this head	2
Best pair pigs under 8 months old	2
Best lot of Swine not less than 6	2

POULTRY.

Best pair of Shanghai fowls	$1 00
Second best pair do	50
Best pair Java fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Bramah Pootra	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair native	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Poland	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Turkeys	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Geese	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Pea fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Guinea	1 00
Second best do	50
Best lot Pigeons	1 00
Second best do	50

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY, &c.

Best fresh butter, 5 pounds or more	$1 00
Second best	50
Best pack butter, 20 pounds or more, 3 months or more old Agriculturist &	1 00
Second best	1 00
Best Ham	100
Best Hard Soap	50
1 gallon best Applebutter	50
" " Plum butter	50
" " Maple syrup	50
" " Sorghum "	50
Best box of Honey	1 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Best half peck Tomatoes	$ 50
Best six heads of Cabbage	50
Best bushel of Onions	50
Best bunch Raddishes	50
Best dozen Cucumbers	50
Best half dozen red Beets	50
Best half dozen sugar Beets	50
Best half dozen Carrots	50
Best specimen of Potatoes not less than one bushel	1 00
Best half peck Sweet Potatoes	1 00
Best display of Vegetables	1 00
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second best specimen of House Plants	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best Celery 6 stocks	50
Best Squash	50
1 quart best Lima Beans	50
1 peck best dried Beans	50
Best Egg Plant	50

PRESERVES, &c.

Best selection of Preserved Fruits	$1 00
Second best	50
Best Pound Cake	1 00
" Sponge "	1 00
" Preserves	1 00
" Specimen of Pickles	1 00
" Jelly	1 00
" Grape Wine	1 00
" Currant "	1 00
" Best Vinegar	50
" peck Dried Apples	50
" " " Peaches	50
" " " Plums	50
" " " Cherries	50

FRUITS, &c.

Best half bushel, or more, Apples	$1 00
2d best " " "	50
Best peck, or more, Pears	1 00
2d " " "	50
Best half dozen Pears	50
Largest and best variety of Pears	1 00
Largest and best variety of Apples	1 00
Best half bushel Peaches	1 00
2d " " "	50
Largest and best variety of Peaches	1 00
Best variety of Plums	50
Best display of Native Grapes	1 00
2d best " " "	50
Best display of Foreign Grapes	1 00
Best peck Quinces	50

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety of Roses	$ 50
" " " Evergreens	50
Best variety of Flowers	50
" " Shrubs	50
Best and richest Boquets	50
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50

MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards carpet (all wool)	$3 00
" " (rag)	2 00
Best pair Blankets	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best 10 yds red Flannel	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best pair of knit Socks	50
Best pair woolen Gloves	50
Best pair woolen Mittens	50
Best 4 cuts Stocking Yarn	50
Best 4 cuts Sewing Thread	50
Best Quilt	2 50
Second best Quilt	2 00
Third "	1 00
Best Coverlet	2 50
Second best Coverlet	1 50
Best 5 yds strock stripe Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds tow Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds flax Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds Table Disper	2 00
Best 5 yds barred Flannel	2 00
Best domestic Shawl	2 00
Second "	1 00
Best and Second best straw Hat	1&50
Best Broad Cloth	3 00
Best Cassimere	2 50
Best Satinett	2 00

FANCY NEEDLE WORK.

Best Foot Stool Cover	$1 00
Best Chair	1 00
Best Chair Tidy	1 00
Best Slipper	1 00
Best Child's Dress	1 00
Best Chair Cushion	1 00
Best Silk Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Hat	1 00
Best Braided Hair Work	1 00
Best Bead Work	1 00
Best Wax Flowers	1 00
Best Ornamental Needle Work	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bbl. of Wheat Flour	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best sample of Corn Meal	1 00
" " Buckwheat	1 00
" Loaf of Bread	50
Second best	25

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Reaper and Mower	$4 00
" Mower	3 00
" Seed Drill	3 00
" Hay Rake	2 00
" 2-horse Plough	2 00
" 1-horse do	2 00
" Hill-side do	2 00
" Threshing Machine	4 00
" Cattivator	1 00
" Hay and Fodder Cutter	2 00
" Cider Mill	2 00
" 4-horse Wagon	4 00
" 2 " "	2 00
" 2-horse Spring Wagon	2 00
" 1 " "	2 00
" Buggy with Top	3 00
" " without Top	2 00
" 2-horse Family Carriage	4 00

CABINET & CARPENTER WORK.

Best Bureau	$2 00
Best Bedstead	2 00
Best Wash or Toilet Table	1 00
Best Table	1 00
Best sett of Cain bottom Chair	2 00
Best sett of Hair Cloth Chairs	2 00
Best sett of Common Chairs	1 00
Best Rocking Chair	1 00
Best specimen of Carpenter Work	3 00
Best Coopers Work	1 50

STOVE AND OTHER CASTINGS.

Best Parlor Stove	$2 00
" Cooking Stove	2 00
" Coal stove	1 00
" Fence Railing	2 00
" Display of Castings	2 00

TIN & COPPER WARE.

Best display of Tin-ware	$2 00
" " Copper-ware	2 00

BOOTS & SHOES.

Best pair Gentlemen's fine Boots	$1 00
" " Common Boots	1 00
" Ladie's Gaitors	1 00
" Children's Shoes	1 00

LEATHER.

Best side Sole Leather	$1 00
" Upper "	1 00
" Harness "	1 00
Best Calf-skin	1 00
" Kipp	1 00

SMITH WORK.

Best pair Traces	$1 00
" set Horse Shoes	1 00
" Horse-shoe Nails	50
" display of Smith work	2 00

TEAMS.

Best 6 Horse Team	$4 00
" 4 " "	3 00
" 2 " "	2 00
" 6 Mule "	4 00
" 4 " "	2 00

PLOWING MATCH.

First premium for best Ploughing	$3 00
Second " " "	2 00
Third " " "	1 00
Best Plough Team	2 00

COOPERS WORK.

Best Tight Work	$1 50
" Flour Barrels	1 00
Second " "	75

SADDLERY.

Best Saddle, gents,	$2 00
" " ladies	2 00
" single Harness	2 00
" double "	2 00
" wagon gears	2 00

J. W. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Sept. 6, 1867.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (8th day) of October, 1867, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feight2er, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Car

Farm, Garden & Household.

SEPTEMBER.

Every year we are led to regard with thankfulness the beneficent provision which ordered the territory now occupied by this great nation, to be subject to so varied climatic and meterological influences, yet so closely connected, and the inter-communication between its parts so intimate. This year the seaboard has been wet, and the inland States have been rather dry. If grain has been damaged for flour in one State, the well secured harvests of others easily supply the need. If we, of the East, lose our potato crop, as it seems probable that we shall, we can look to the West for a supply, and to the South for a substitute. The hay of New England may have been gathered in too poor a condition for market, and so while her farmers will lose their wonted profits, the railroads may now, thanks to improvements in hay-presses, bring the hay a thousand miles, and not make the price too high for our city markets. Eastern farmers who have been in the habit of selling hay may now learn an important lesson if they will, namely: that hay kept on the farm and fed out or made manure of, is worth a good deal more to them than if sold at any ordinary prices. The hay being unfit for sale must be used; part of it will be fed, the rest made into manure. Another lesson;—the poor hay, either that which has been wetted in curing, or that which has stood until it is hard, grown too tough, and wiry to be profitably used, must be either chaffed short and steamed, or wet down with a little meal or oil-cake, bran or other similar feed, and left to stand until incipient fermentation commences. The value of the grain thus used need not be much—the labor will not be grudged when the results are seen.

September is a happy month; it brings the golden fruits of the orchard, and the golden corn ripens under the autumnal suns. There is, too, a harvest of greenbacks—no gold now-a-days—which September usually yields to those who have early crops to sell. During this month the prices of grain in Europe become settled, ordinarily. They may be such as to excite speculation, or the prices here may quietly settle down to what we may consider about remunerative prices.

Save time to *attend the Fairs;* and be sure to take or send something to help the show. Have it in the best possible order, and don't expect so confidently to get the prize as to be made uncomfortable if you lose it. It is no shame to be beaten, but it would be shameful for a poor article to take a prize over a better one. Therefore rejoice that something more excellent than your's could be raised and that the raiser brought it. A good part of your reward should be in having contributed to make a fine show. A man seldom gains credit to himself by declaring openly that things he has, at home, are much better than those exhibited. Such statements, if made, should be said privately and generally in self condemnation for not having brought the articles. The unsuccessful competitor seldom gains more than an unenviable notoriety by openly impugning the motives of judges.

Every one is happy to receive prizes, and the hope that he may, is a great inducement to present articles in competition. The honor and credit should count for much, the money for very little, and really the unselfish motive of contributing to make a fine show, should be the chief inducement to exert ones-self for the fair. An exhibitor going to the fair with these feelings will not leave his wagon loads of fruit, vegetables, and dairy products outside, while he searches through the exhibition tables to find out if he will be morally certain of the prizes, before he decides to exhibit. There is nothing criminal in this, but it is certainly not honorable and commendable.—*American Agriculturist.*

HINTS ABOUT WORK.

There is a greater variety of labors to employ farmers in September than perhaps in any other month. We have manuring, plowing, sowing and harvesting, thrashing feeding, marketing, all upon us at once, yet the labors are seldom pressing and of an anxious kind, except perhaps a little anxiety in regard to early frosts.

Animals, in general, need little care, except good pasturage or feeding. *Fattening Bullocks* that are to be finished off for the autumn trade need a gradual increase of meal as the weather grows cooler. *Sheep*, also, that are to be sold, should be separated from others and fed a little grain. Examine any that it may be necessary to have in moist pastures to check the very first appearance of foot rot. Shelter all during storms, and give access to water and salt. *Swine*, to be fattened this fall, will do much better if fed a little ground old corn now while at grass, or being kept on thin swill, as is usual.

Orchard Fruit collect frequently, not only for feeding swine and cows, but in order to destroy the insects which sting the fruit at the time of laying their eggs, and to prevent the development of the larvæ which causes it to become gnarly and to drop, prematurely ripe, or even green. Much good cider for vinegar may be made from windfalls.

Root crops.—All kinds of root crops having become well established and full of leaf keep on growing until freezing weather, and often swell with prodigious rapidity, as the season becomes moister and cooler. Keep the weeds down and the ground open and loose, and pull for cow feed wherever they stand too thick.

Grass and Clover Seeding may be done now upon land which is in order to be laid down, to very good advantage, provided we have rains. If the grass and clover can get a start this fall, so as to make an approximation to a sward, they will stand the winter well, and if the land is rich, be fit to mow next year. If not rich the clover may be fed off in June, but not close, and cut for seed in the fall. Timothy sowed now and getting a good start of all other accidental grass on good land, often yields a fine crop for seed two years in succession. If you need the grain or straw, sow it, but if you want grass, sow hat.—*American Agriculturist.*

We should give as we receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Lord Bacon beautifully said: "If a man be gracious unto strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

If you would add a lustre to all your accomplishments, study a modest behavior. To excel in anything valuable is great; but to be above conceit on account of one's accomplishments is greater.

Humorous.

What man is keener than a razor? A Sharper.

Josh Billings says there is nothing more touching in this life, than to see a poor, but virtuous young man struggling with a moustache.

To prevent hair from coming out, soak your upper story in a solution of vinegar and glue water, and then stand on your head for about an hour.

'Genius will work its way through, as the poet said when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

A merchant's advice in selecting a wife was, 'Get hold of a piece of calico that will *wash.*'

A Modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bareheaded without taking cold.

"Mamma," said a little fellow whose mother had forbidden him to draw horses and ships on the mahogany side-board with a sharp nail—"Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Packet's we can cut the sofa and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs, over the carpet; put here we can't have any fun at all."

The Vice that Pays.—The following is attributed to an eminent personage, perhaps the most eniment of the French empire:—A lady was declaiming in his presence against the use of tobacco, and prayed that he would arrest the encroachment of a habit which had grown to be a vice. "A vice it may be madame," was the reply; "but find me a virtue which yields the Treasury one hundred and twenty million francs a year."

A Few Days Since, as a lady connected with a certain mission was visiting one of the public institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, she would ask the little urchins for what misdemeanor they were in there. It went off till she came to a rather hard-looking boy, who evidently didn't like the, system when she asked: "What are you in here for?" "For stealing a coat, marm." "Well, aren't you sorry for it?" "Yes," (grumly.) Won't you try to do better next time?" "Yes; *I'll stale two!*"

Doctor—"Well, madam, how's your husband to-day?"

Wife—"Why, doctor, he is no better,"

Doctor—"Did you get the leeches?"

Wife—"Yes; but he only took three of them raw—I had to fry the rest!"

An old Revolutionist says, that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Ben's after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again," was the most solemn.

A pretty and well-dressed young lady after looking at several pairs of lavender colored gloves in a store lately, shocked the clerk by asking him which pair he thought the lavenderest.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked: "Who is the master of this house?" "I am," replied the landlord; my wife has been dead about three weeks."

It is said of an eccentric lady of penurious habits that she was so affected by a charity sermon on a certain occasion as to borrow a dollar from her neighbor, and put it into—her own pocket!

A wit being told that an acquaintance was married, exclaimed: "I'm glad to hear it." But reflecting a moment, he added, in a tone of compassion and forgetfulness, "and yet I don't know why I should be: he never did me any harm."

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For particulars send for circulars.

aug30:3m

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,

STRAW ORNAMENTS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,

BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10,3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 15, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY, unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3.-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth of, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William B. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

FARQUHAR'S

BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.

GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.

BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.

BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.

GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.

BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treatise on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. Merchant, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

One Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75, $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

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NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

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It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

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Nov. 16,'67-1yr.

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may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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mar15:1yr

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